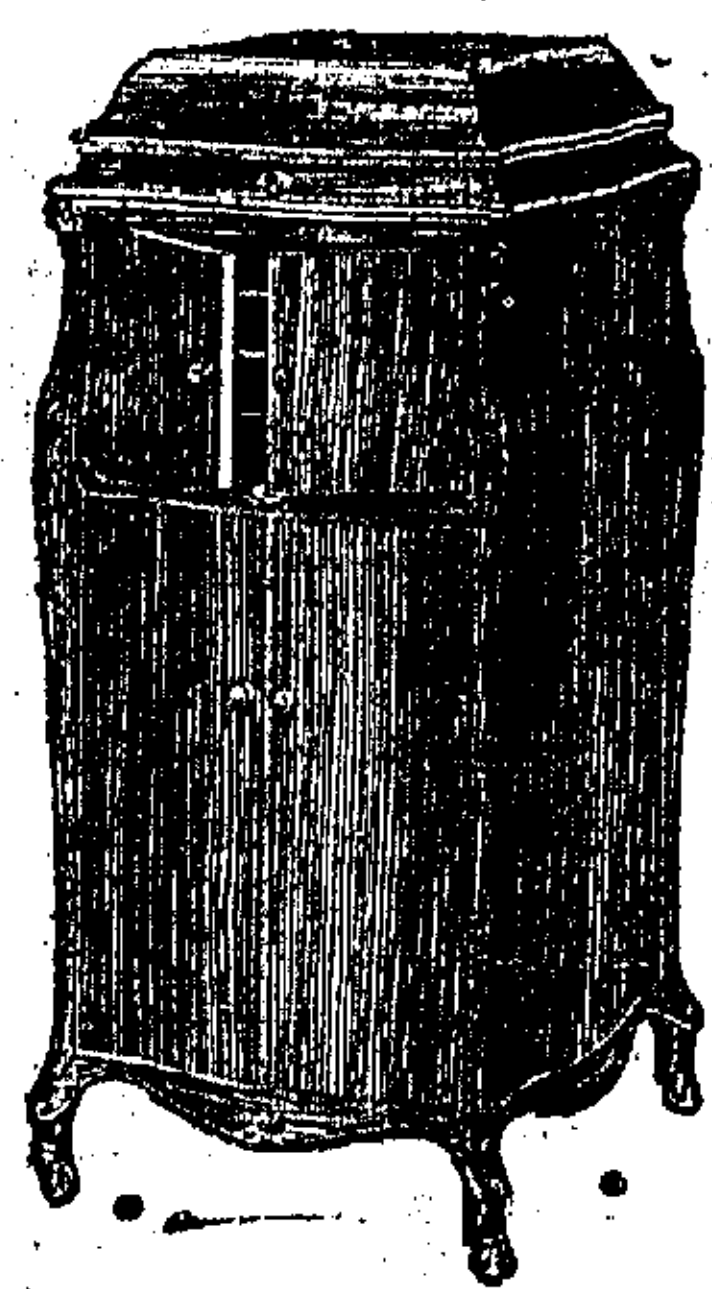


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TELEPHONE 29.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM AND
BRITAIN'S TASK.

LONDON, May 14th.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

The news which comes from Petrograd justifies the utmost concern, having regard to Russia's continued participation in the war. At the moment everything appears to be more or less in the melting pot—perhaps, all things considered, not a surprising predicament after such a tremendous event as the sudden downfall of the monarchy and all it stood for. On the one hand we see the Provisional Government issuing orders but without the necessary physical force to exact obedience; on the other hand, is the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates backed by force but lacking moral sanction to exercise it. The result of the existence of the two parties is a deadlock. On each side are extremists and irreconcilables eager to push their ideas without regard to ultimate consequences at home and abroad. There are also pacifist dreamers, intoxicated with the new wine of freedom, who imagine that if the olive branch were held out to German Socialists Kaiserism would follow the way of Tsardom, and the Millennium would be reached in a day. And, of course, in Russia as elsewhere there are the pro-Germans ceaselessly at work helping by devious methods to pave the road for a peace that would be satisfactory to the Central Empires.

A STATE OF CHAOS.

The truth is that in Russia affairs are in a state of chaos both in a political and military sense. Lack of efficient direction in domestic matters has its counterpart in paralysis of effective effort in the field. The officers comprising the Higher Command of the Army are in favour of continuing the vigorous prosecution of the war, but the peasant soldiery fraternise with the Huns in opposite trenches and will not attack. Liberty, equality, and fraternity are the watchwords of the rank and file. The Germans with their usual cunning are playing up to this mood. Parties of German troops are in the habit of going over to the Russians under cover of the white flag bearing as gifts copious supplies of vodka. Discipline is lax. Desertions are frequent. No word of instructed opinion here holds to the view that Russia will not be able to strike again this year. I do not endorse this view. I merely put it on record. Much depends on whether the Petrograd Government is able to consolidate its position; also on whether the people and the Army are able to realise in time that the military defeat of the Germans is essential in order to secure the national liberties lately gained, and that, indeed, the future of a free Russia is inseparably bound up with the larger issues at stake in the war.

BRITAIN'S PART.

It almost goes without saying that an early solution of the tangle of events in Eastern Europe in a manner favourable to the Allied cause is of profound moment to Great Britain, which has so many commitments apart from the Western theatre of war. But whether Russia is to be regarded as knocked out of the war or not our course is perfectly clear. We must go on to the end, shouldering still more of the common burden, as, in fact, we have always done in the past when the destinies of Europe were involved. There is not the least sign of flinching or wavering on the part of our people; the determination is, perhaps, even more grim than ever before. On this point an erroneous impression may be created abroad by reports of widespread unrest in the industrial world here. But these strikes are in no sense directed against the prosecution of the war. They are absolutely without official backing, and, indeed, it is to be noted that the Trade Union leaders are against strikes in war time. Labour unrest is an outcome of the abnormal conditions of the time. They must not be associated with pacifism or with any policy of antagonism to the policy of a fight to a finish with the enemy of mankind.

The magnitude of the task imposed upon the industrial resources of the country by the war in France alone was indicated by Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, a couple of nights ago. He stated, in the course of a notable speech, as an illustration of the colossal character of the war, that the killed could be counted by the million, and the total number of men engaged amounted to 24,000,000. Moreover, he disclosed the interesting fact that in the last five or six weeks fighting in France we had expended some 200,000 tons of ammunition. Sir William was speaking as the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press, an admirable organisation which had Charles Dickens as its first President in 1844, and exists to extend a helping hand to men in the exacting profession of journalism who have broken down in health or are otherwise severely buffeted by Fate. The gathering held this year at the Mansion House (all the large hotels are Government offices for war work in these days) had Lord Northcliffe as chairman. As a professional scribe myself, I am glad to state Sir William Robertson holds that "hardly more than the soldier recognises the value of the Press as a powerful factor in the conduct of the war."

REPRISALS.

AN ANSWER TO THE ARCHBISHOP
OF CANTERBURY.

[BY HALL CAINE.]

I think there is evidence of great and serious confusion of mind in much of the recent writing, and in the speaking in the House of Lords, on the subject of reprisals in war. The central argument of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his fellow-Churchmen, and even of laymen like Sir Edward Clarke, is that what is cowardly, inhuman, and un-Christian in certain of the enemy's acts of war, is equally cowardly, inhuman, and un-Christian in our own acts of retaliation. But does that follow? I ask the distinguished jurist to consider the parallel of the civil law in its relation to crime. The criminal who takes life commits an act which is not physically distinguishable from the act of the law in punishing the taking of life, yet in the one case we call it murder and in the other justice. The act being the same, the difference lies in the motives which inspire it, but that is a moral difference of a completely transfiguring character, and in the eyes of civilised and Christian men it justifies the civil law.

The argument against reprisals in war seems to confuse the object of attack and that of retaliation. The former may originate in evil passions only, such as greed, revenge, desire of conquest, while the latter, however tragic in its consequences, may have its origin in the purest impulses of humanity only. And here again I ask the eminent jurist to consider the position of the civil law. Why does the law hang the murderer? To revenge itself for the loss of a life? To strike a balance between the dead and the living? To compel the criminal to render the equivalent of his own life for the life he has destroyed? Indeed, no! All such efforts would be illogical, inequitable, unprofitable and futile. The law kills the murderer in order that men may not be murdered. In like manner the object of reprisal in war is to restrain the enemy from committing those offences which in our view are cowardly, inhuman and un-Christian. Greed, lust, revenge, and desire of conquest are not the inspiring motives of reprisal, therefore the moral responsibility is not the same in the reply as in the attack.

I know the answer to this will be that the analogy of the criminal and the law does not take account of the innocent sufferer. It will be argued that after a criminal has committed a murder and escaped from justice, we do not think it right to seek out his wife and children and take their lives. True, though that was the root principle of the blood-feud which satisfied the world's conscience for so many centuries. Revenge of this sort was, as Bacon described it, in the absence of law, a wild kind of justice. In taking revenge in such kind men thought they became one with their enemies, and Mohammed who did much to put down the practice of the blood-feud, established that of imposing a money-penalty on the tribe of the guilty man, thereby admitting the principle of punishing the innocent for the guilty. But the essential fallacy in Mohammed's theory of justice lay in the effort to secure an equivalent, which was impossible. No money payment could make up to a child for the loss of his father. The theory of striking a balance with crime, whether in money or in blood, was false because impracticable. It was also morally wrong and contrary to the higher precepts of religion, as the Christian Church implied when it established the rights of sanctuary. The only justice lay in restraining the offender and in making him repent. And that, however wild the justice it aims after, is the principle of reprisal. It is also its justification.

CASE OF THE INNOCENT.

But, it will be asked, because the enemy sinks a ship full of helpless wounded men, are we justified in bombing an unfortified town, and thereby killing his innocent women and children? The answer is a hard and bitter one, in view of the unmerited suffering which it seems to excuse—everything depends upon necessity. If there is no law to punish the inhumanities of the enemy when he sinks hospital ships; if every human impulse in the enemy is suspended if he is a base and crafty coward, always struggling to be beforehand with acts of cruelty and barbarity, it may be necessary, and if necessary it must be right, to restrain him and make him repent, by whatsoever means of punishment lie within our power to inflict. That such means may involve the suffering of the innocent is indeed a tragic sequel. But the suffering of the innocent is inevitable in any case, and the only open question is whether it is to be that of our own innocent or of the enemy.

Taking this view, I charge the opponents of reprisals with advocating, however unwittingly, a policy which will lead to the further drowning of our wounded men; and the continued suffering of our women and children. Confusing their minds on the question of responsibility, and not seeing that where the motives are the same, they are encouraging the criminal to go on with his crimes. To argue that we must not engage in reprisals because we cannot keep pace with the outrages of the enemy or compete with him in cruelty is illogical. There is no need to compete with him in cruelty. Because a criminal kills his victim with the cowardly brutality of a Jack the Ripper, the law does not think it necessary to mutilate the body of the murderer. It was the moral necessity for reprisal that brought America into the war. If it should ever become necessary for her (which God forbid!) to sink merchant ships in order that merchant ships may not be sunk, I think she will be justified. It can never be necessary for her deliberately to set out to drown sailors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and his fellow-Churchmen are very properly anxious that we of the Allied nations should emerge from the war untarnished by the foul crimes that will stain the name of our enemy. But I think he does not see that the whole principle of defensive warfare is founded on reprisal. War is a system of reprisal, but not necessarily of revenge. To restrain and deter the enemy

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN OFFICERS' CRUELTY
TO THEIR MEN.

A NEWSPAPER WARNING.

The brutal treatment of German soldiers by their officers has long been notorious, and more than one instance is on record where men who have been ruthlessly and systematically tortured have at last turned on their superiors and shot them dead.

Deserters have told many terrible stories of the cold, calculated cruelty of the average German officer. Men have been murdered "as an example to the rest" for complaining, after long periods of semi-starvation, that the rations tardily supplied to them are putrid and unpalatable. Others have been maimed for life by "sportive" officers rendered riotous by copious draughts of luscious wine, who have made targets of them for revolver practice.

GROSS INSULTS—AND WORSE.

All these facts and others so revolting as to be unprintable have long been known, but hitherto no German newspaper has dared to refer to them. The scandal must have grown to colossal dimensions when the *Abentheuer Zeitung*, of Essen, published under the very nose of Krupp's, makes such references to it as those which follow. They are taken from the issue of April 7th, and it is significant that so far no further copies of the journal have come to hand.

"While there has, we are glad to find, been a gratifying diminution in the cases of maltreatment of our soldiers in the field by their officers, they are, on the other hand, now more than ever before being subjected to gross insults and to needless and fatiguing drill."

"Men who have been in the field for more than two years, who have fought in the Carpathians, in Roumania, Galicia, Courland, Belgium, and France, and drilled in the most ruthless fashion the moment they arrive for 'rest' at any point."

"This in itself is aggravating enough, but the patience and forbearance of the troops are further tried by the outrageous manner in which they are addressed by their superiors. When a company commander has anything to say to his recruits, the youngest of whom is a thirty-nine-year-old Landsturm man, he usually addresses them as 'You mules, you swine-heads, you idiots, you vermin.' Then, again, favoritism is scandalously rampant at the front. In numerous cases men who have been on active service in the field for eighteen months and two years have never been granted a day's leave, while others who have served only for six or eight months have been away on furlough three times."

"Surely it is not too much to ask the superior military authorities to put a stop to such conditions. The forbearance of soldiers can hardly be expected to endure for ever. There is a limit, and if once this be passed there is no saying what may occur."

And to make him repent is the first and last law of self-defence. The enemy attacks us with bows and arrows; we retaliate with stronger bows and arrows; he attacks us with rifles; we retaliate with better rifles; he attacks us with guns and shells; we retaliate him with bigger guns and shells; he attacks us with deadly gases; we retaliate him with yet deadlier gases. If defensive warfare is right, this is right. The moral wrong lies with those who begin an unjust war, and with them alone.

Such at least is the theory of war, and on that theory, reprisal is expressly justified by the terms of The Hague Convention. That the theory of war may itself be unjustifiable, under any and all conditions, is indeed an open question. Christians in every age of Christendom have thought it contrary to the teaching of Christ. Philosophers in all countries have counted it among the grossest, the basest and most inhuman of the fallacies that have afflicted mankind. But the Archbishop of Canterbury, in common with the majority of Churchmen, does not belong to either of these classes. He thinks war may be right, may be just, may even be holy. He thinks the present war is a Christian war, because it is waged for the purpose of restraining the un-Christian impulses of a barbaric enemy. That being so, I ask him to clear his mind of confusion, and recognise the moral justification for reprisal as an inevitable, if unwelcome and most painful sequel, to the doctrine of defensive warfare—the doctrine that it is our right and our first duty to restrain the enemy.

OF THE ESSENCE OF WARFARE.

To condemn warfare altogether, even when it is defensive warfare, on grounds of religion and humanity, may be to take up a logical and even an exalted position; but to justify war, and to condemn its natural and logical developments, is to strain at the gnat and swallow the camel. It is no reply to say that in reprisal we may be fighting those who are not fighting us. Since the day when David went out to meet the Philistine the fate of the non-combatant has been in the hands of the combatant. It is no answer to say reprisals are barbaric. All warfare is barbaric. Aggressive warfare is barbaric insanity; therefore defensive warfare becomes barbaric necessity. In the absence of law to punish wrong, what is necessary is right. Reprisal is of the essence of warfare, and must stand or fall with it.

I have confined myself to the discussion of reprisals from the point of morality and honour, without attempting to deal with it on the side of practical utility. To say that reprisals can have no deterrent effect, but must provoke the enemy to further revenge, is, I humbly think, the shallowest argument of all. The same objection, neither more nor less, might be urged against every kind of defence in war. If there is no practical utility in giving the enemy as good as he gave, let us in the name of common-sense and clear thinking say frankly with Tolstoy (not to speak of greater teachers) that violence is useless, that it defeats itself, therefore that the theory of all war is foolishness, and that it is unnecessary to wait for the day when Christianity shall have attained to the supremacy before acting on the divine precept, "Resist not evil." It is war or no war. We cannot have it both ways.

NICHOLAS AND WILHELM.
COUNT WITTE'S REVELATIONS.REPORTED DEALINGS WITH
GERMANY.

The *Matin* of May 18th publishes a remarkable statement which appeared in a recent issue of the *Kustoge Slovo*, of Moscow, to the effect that the ex-Emperor Nicholas definitely signed an offensive and defensive Alliance with the German Emperor at the time of the Treaty of Portsmouth. The statement is made on the authority of a Russian journalist, M. B. Glinka, editor of the *Historical Messenger*, who received the information from the late Count Witte.

Count Witte, in opening the conversation, vigorously denied that he was Germanophile and stated that he, more than all other Russians, was hated by the German Emperor because it was he who caused the suppression of the offensive and defensive Treaty concluded by Nicholas II. and William II. at Bjork. Count Witte then insisted that M. Glinka should never reveal the truth with regard to this matter during his lifetime or until events made it necessary. He pointed out that at the time when this episode occurred he had succeeded in negotiating a large loan in France, the German banking houses, however, being greatly interested in the loan. As a result of the Moroccan crisis France was apparently on the eve of war with Germany, and the French Government had pointed out that in the event of Franco-German complication the Russian loan would fall through. On reaching Potsdam he discussed the Moroccan question with the German Emperor, urging the need of making concessions to France, and the Emperor at once sent a telegram in this connection to the German Chancellor. Germany was then incapable of mobilising the millions of money which would have been required for the contemplated military campaign. The Emperor William then asked whether Count Witte was aware of the recent Bjork agreement, and on receiving a reply in the negative stated that he would learn of it on his return to Russia.

AGAINST FRANCE.
Count Witte afterwards became Premier of the first homogeneous Cabinet and consequently had control of both the legislative and executive power in Russia. Thus every Governmental act of the Sovereign had to be countersigned by him, including the Treaty of Portsmouth. A few days after taking office the Foreign Minister informed him of the existence of the offensive Convention made at Bjork by the two Emperors. The Convention, Count Witte stated, was illegal in form and contrary to all the rules of honour and equity. He said to M. Glinka:—

"Against whom was the Convention concluded? Who countersigned it? It would have been possible for me to consider a defensive agreement, but not in any conditions an offensive one. Obviously it was designed against France—for William a constant object of aggression—against France, with whom we had already concluded a treaty for our safety against Germany. Nicholas was therefore playing a double game without considering all the consequences or the moral bearing of his act of treachery."

The Bjork Convention bore the signature of Admiral Baroff, and of a German Admiral, instead of the signatures of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. Count Witte, in agreement with the Russian Foreign Minister and with the support of a highly-placed individual, decided that at any cost this secret agreement must be cancelled. He used the absence of legal form as a pretext, and, after getting into touch with Berlin, stated that if the Emperor William refused to regard the Convention as null and void he would refuse to countersign the Treaty of Portsmouth. In this event the Emperor William would have lost the support of the German bankers, because the French loan would not have gone through. He therefore agreed to declare the Convention null and void. Count Witte stated that his intervention in foreign politics was never forgiven either by the Emperor Nicholas or the Emperor William.

M. Glinka concludes the account of his conversation with Count Witte by appealing to M. Milukoff, until recently the Russian Foreign Minister, to search among the archives for the document that threatened to bring disaster to Russia and France and to break their Alliance.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.
Friday, July 6th—Classes 13, 14, and 15 at Queen's College at 5.45 p.m. Class 12 will not be examined.
(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS.
Actg. D.S.P. (R.)

5th July, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the appointment of Helena Augusta Victoria, Lady May (Commandant, No. 1 Hongkong Voluntary Aid Detachment), to be a Lady of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.
(Sgd.) E. RALPHS.
Officer in Charge of District.

July 5th, 1917.

BELGIANS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

At a recent sitting of the Reichstag, Herr Kunert (Socialist Minority) asked whether Belgians who before the war were residing at Cologne and Ehrenfeld had been placed in the Army.

Colonel Marschall replied that the General Commanding the Eighth Army Corps had stated that the persons concerned had been brought up for fulfillment of their military duty after the fall of the General Commanding. The War Minister would investigate the question of nationality. If it appeared that the persons concerned were illegally called up they would be immediately discharged.

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[35-3]

THE POSITION IN PEKING.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIFTY THOUSAND REPUBLICANS PREPARING FOR THE ATTACK.

TIENTSIN.

Despatched, July 4th, 7.45 p.m.
Delivered, July 5th, 1.25 a.m.

There have been rapid military developments in the North. It is estimated that fifty thousand Republicans are preparing to attack Chang Hsun. Many troops left Tientsin for Peking this morning and are now outside the gates.

LOYALTY OF CHANG HSUN'S ARMY DOUBTED.

Tuan Chi-jui's Army is so formidable and has been mobilized so rapidly that it is believed that Chang Hsun will be compelled to capitulate without fighting. Possibly his troops at Peking, seeing the strength of the opposing force, will defy Chang Hsun.

Already there are indications in this direction. It is believed that Chang Hsun's army at Hsuehchow will turn over. They are now confronted by Ni Sze-chung's army, which is bombarding them. Fearing an attack and evidently wishing for a pretext to turn over, they have wired to Chang Hsun demanding the execution of the Chief of Staff at Hsuehchow.

MANY MANCHUS OPPOSING CHANG'S DICTATORSHIP.

Many Manchus at Peking are opposing Chang Hsun's dictatorship. It is believed that there is an important split. Probably action against Peking will be delayed until Hsuehchow has been taken and the Republicans in the North have concentrated.

THE "ANPING" LOST.

STRIKES A ROCK OFF CHEFOO IN A FOG.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN, July 4th.

The China Merchants' ship *Anping*, carrying numerous passengers and a big cargo, struck a rock in the fog last night off Chefoo and sank.

The passengers and crew are safe.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

DUTCH MINISTER WARNS CHANG HSUN.

SHANGHAI, July 5th.

Li Chang-tai has wired opposing the Restoration of the Monarchy.

Liang Chi-chao, also, is opposed to the restoration of the Emperor.

Wu Ting-fang has arrived at Tientsin. The Vice-President held a military meeting yesterday.

The Dutch Minister to Peking has warned Chang Hsun not to harm President Li Yuan-hung.

Kiangsi is prepared to send 10,000 troops to attack Chang Hsun and his followers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RETURN TO OLD REGIME.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Reuter's Agency learns that the great Chinese *coup d'etat* has been so far successful. There has been no disturbances at Peking. Imperial edicts have been issued with all the pomp and circumstance of the old days.

The Chinese calendar has been restored, also the old criminal code and provincial titles.

A Council of Regency has been formed under General Chang Hsun.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

SHANGHAI, July 4th.

The Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, whom an Imperial Edict nominated as Viceroy of Liangkang and Imperial Commissioner for South China, indignantly denies that he is in favour of the Monarchy. He declares, on the contrary, that he intends at the earliest possible moment to take action against Peking, for which purpose the Military and Naval commanders in Shanghai, who are strongly Republican, are bidden immediately to prepare. It is expected that Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier, will lead the Republican forces against the Capital.

THE LATE CAPT. CARTER. FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The interment took place at Happy Valley last evening, with full military honours, of the late Capt. W. L. Carter, R. E. The cortege left the Victoria Barracks at 5 p.m., the coffin, which was draped with a Union Jack, being placed on a gun-carriage which was drawn by a contingent of Royal Engineers. A firing party of the R.E.s. headed the procession, and Chopin's funeral march was played in turn by the band of the Middlesex Regt. and the band of the 74th Punjab. Upon arrival at the Monument the cortege was joined by representatives of all the military and naval units in the Colony, and a very large number of civilians. Among those who took part in the procession were:—H. E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), H. E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore Sandeman, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Sir William Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. The principal officers present were:—Col. Darling, Capt. Cassell, Capt. Stewart, Major Macdonald, Major Wakeman, Major Ardaino (74th Punjab), Major Morgan (18th Infantry), Col. John Ward, M.P., Col. J. R. Young, Col. Crisp, Col. Thurburgh-Pellham, Commander Beckwith, Surgeon-General Draper, Commander Nuttall, Capt. Carr (who was in charge of the firing party), Capt. Edwards (A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor), and Major Robertson, along with many other officers of the garrison and local volunteer forces.

Among the civilians present were:—The Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, and Messrs. E. J. Grist, E. V. D. Parr, N. J. Stabb, E. Ralphs, J. M. Beck, E. A. M. Williams, C. G. Alabaster, E. Shelton Hooper, E. Denison, W. Greig, W. Sinclair, A. R. Lowe, H. A. Cartwright, B. A. Hale, W. Logan, E. Ralphs, G. T. Edkins, A. Gordon, W. A. Dowley, E. van Rees, Dr. Koch, S. J. Chinchin, S. Dutton, G. Campbell, F. Winslow, A. Forbes, E. L. Sim, G. Burton, A. O. Lang, C. H. P. Hay, Eldon Potter, etc. The staff of the Telephone Company was represented by Messrs. D. Tolan, W. R. Noble and C. Hatt.

The order of procession was as follows:—Firing party, bands, gun-carriage, R. E.s., under Lieut. Dahl, members of the Telephone Company Staff, the Volunteer Reserves (of which deceased was formerly Adjutant), a party of Hongkong Volunteers, under Capt. Stewart; Indian Officers, men of the R.A.M.C.; officers of the Reserves; officers of the Garrison and Navy, H. E. the Governor and party, followed by the civilians.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt (Chaplain to the Garrison), and at the close a party of R.E.s. fired three volleys, and the "Last Post" was sounded by R.E. buglers.

There was a large collection of beautiful floral tributes, among those sent being the following:—From the widow; "From Daddy's Bunt"; "From Daddy's little Peggie"; H. E. the Governor, Officers of the R.E.; Officers of the R.E.A.; Major MacDonald and officers of the H.K.V.C.; Officers of the H.K.V.R.; Machine-gun Section, H.K.V.R.; N.C.O.s. and men of the H.K.V.R.; Col. John Ward, M.P., and officers of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Regt.; Capt. Cassell; 27th Co. R.A.M.C.; Officers, 18th Infantry; Officers, 74th Punjab; London Scottish Comrades' Association; R.E. Sergeants' Mess; R.E.A. Sergeants' Mess; N.C.O.s. and men of 40th Co. R.E.; Wardroom Officers of H.M.S. *Tamar*; Chairman and Directors of the Telephone Co., London office staff, Senior Staff, Test clerks, Mechanics, Lady operators and Chinese operators; Institute of Electrical Engineers; Hongkong Electric Co.; Hongkong Tramway Co.; General Electric Co.; Establishment of Engineer Service; Perseverance Lodge of Freemasons; Sir Paul and Lady Chater; Mr. Justice Gompertz; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Messrs. Bradley & Co.; Mr. D. Tolan, and many others.

The deceased was interred in the military portion of the cemetery.

FRENCH OFFICERS PUT IN AIR-RAID AREAS.

An official telegram from Berlin states that as a reprisal for the placing of a German general and 15 staff officers on French hospital ships in the Mediterranean, the German authorities have placed three times this number of French officers of corresponding rank at points in the Western industrial district which are specially subject to aerial attacks.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. OPIUM.

For being found in possession of 29 taels of opium, a Chinese was sent to prison for three months' hard labour.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOTOR-COAT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with the theft of a motor-coat, the property of H. E. the Governor, and also a bundle of chopsticks belonging to the Governor's chauffeur.

The chauffeur stated that the defendant had been previously employed in His Excellency's motor-house, and when the theft took place the door of the motor-house was open.

Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that the defendant had evidently taken advantage of the fact that he knew the ropes, and had entered the motor-house when he knew no-one would be about.

Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed.

ANNOYING COOLIES.

A Chinese of the coolie class was charged with causing a nuisance outside the office of Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, by eating rice there.

Inspector Brazil stated that on the previous day Mr. Stephens came to the Police Station in an excited state and said that the defendant and other coolies were in the habit of taking their "chow" outside his office, and as a result of their leaving some of the "chow" about the pavement he had often slipped on the stuff. Mr. Stephens had often spoken to the coolies about it, but they had taken no notice. On the previous day Mr. Stephens chased the men, and caught the defendant.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$1, and told the coolie not to repeat the offence.

ARMED ROBBERY AT OLD KOWLOON.

The case was resumed before Mr. Wood in which a Chinese is charged with armed robbery at Kowloon Old City.

Five men entered a house by breaking open a door. The only occupants of the house were an old woman and a child. All five men were armed with revolvers and knives, and, after threatening the old woman and the child, they ransacked the premises. As the robbers were making off they were met by a Chinese constable, but as he approached them they ran away up the hillside. The constable gave chase, and also shot at the fleeing robbers. Eventually two of the men were arrested at Mong Kok Tsui, but as one of these turned King's evidence, the charge against him was withdrawn. The other three robbers have not been seen since. Part of the stolen property has been recovered.

After hearing the evidence his Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ELECTRIC CROP WONDERS. VALUE INCREASED BY 26 7/8 AN ACRE.

Professor V. H. Blackman and Mr. I. Jorgensen, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, have just contributed, under their signatures, to the Journal of the Board of Agriculture a glowing account of the future of cultivation aided by electricity.

They refer as follows to the results obtained by Miss E. C. Dudgeon, at Lanceluden Marina Farm, Dumfries, and the important question of cost:— "Taking the price of produce in the district at the end of September 1910, the increased value of the crop works out at 26 7/8 per acre. The cost of the current used, about 130 B. of T. units, when calculated at 1d. per unit, works out at only eleven shillings. The cost of an installation on a large scale cannot be predicted at present, but the profit shown above would permit of a heavy expenditure on an installation."

Dealing with the after-effects of discharge, they write:— "A new and important aspect of the problem has been disclosed by the discovery that the application of the discharge one year may increase the size of the crop the next year, that is, there may be a marked 'after effect.' The field in which an experimental crop was grown in 1915 was sown with clover and grass at the same time.

The difference between the crop of clover-hay produced in the electrified area was very obvious to the eye, and there was a marked increase in the weight of the crop obtained from the electrified area.

From this the natural inference is drawn that "If, in addition to an immediate increase of the treated crop, the electric discharge may also benefit a succeeding crop, it is obvious that the agricultural value of the application of the discharge becomes very much enhanced. With a greater intensity of discharge still bigger yields might be obtained."

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, July 2nd.

MILITARY ASCENDANCY.

It is a pity, we think, that the native should be debarred from knowing the political situation of China. Rulers, whatever their size, like to assert their authority. Swatow is presided over at present by a man whose appointment we have been gazetted. To the onlooker he came in the guise of an adventurer when Swatow and the neighbourhood was in disorder. By military knowledge and prowess he became master of the situation, exemplifying the truth of the words "nothing succeeds like success." He has evidently given satisfaction to the powers that be. His renown has been spread abroad, so that military administration in Swatow at present is supreme, and the civil administration, which should be supreme, is in the background. That this should be so is a matter for sincere regret, and it is to be hoped that the civil power will soon regain the ascendancy in China which it has held throughout the long ages of the past.

THE SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

General Mok is a man to be reckoned with. Rumour has followed rumour that he was about to depart from Swatow, and the Peking papers announced his successor. The "successor," true enough, is here now—so is General Mok. He has taken to himself the power of censorship, and so shrouds himself in a haze of mystery. He is announced to-day as having gone to Canton, and to-morrow he is said to be leading his forces towards the Fukien frontier. Exercising censorship, as he does, his movements are kept in the dark.

THE PREVALENCE OF RUMOURS.

Why does he try to prevent the public from sharing in the political news of the country? Shanghai native papers come here, and there prevails in China a kind of wireless telegraphy which, if not always accurate, fills the world with rumour. Like a little autocrat or dictator, General Mok has succeeded, with the support of Daouin, in suppressing certain political news so that it may not obtain currency in the local papers. The saying is common in China: "As false as the statement of a newspaper." I believe people still cling to this notion that a Chinese newspaper has little regard for truth, and the easiest way to get rid of it is to put it to the test. The network for gathering the local news is quite cleverly contrived. But we think that the action of censors in Swatow tends to injure the usefulness of the native papers and to prevent the editors—the best informed Chinese—from exercising a healthy influence over the minds of the reading public. We think, too, that a fair amount of freedom and editorial responsibility is the best means of dispelling the false rumours that are always on the wing during a period of political unrest.

THE NEED OF PRISON REFORM.

There was much talk recently as to the improved regulations about to be effected in Chinese prisons—that prisoners were no longer to be huddled indiscriminately together, but were to be accorded accommodation according to the nature of their crimes. General Mok was reported to have put these new regulations into practice. It is far otherwise. His prisoners are huddled together, regardless of the crimes committed—some heavy in chains, others without chains. He imprisons and submits to indignities men whom he has not tried. He allows the innocent to suffer and to endure the degraded and intolerable conditions of the worst type of prisoner. In any other than under General Mok's military régime this conduct would be branded as positively cruel and inhuman. Think of innocent men in a low-roofed room, about fifteen feet square, at a temperature of 92 degrees, with nothing but a filthy wooden floor to sleep on, and without a mosquito net to protect them from irritating blood-sucking flies. I cannot believe that this enlightened general is morally guilty of this inhumanity. In the cool rooms of his own palatial residence it is difficult for him to realise the insufferable conditions of his fellow-men a few yards off. One begins to question the principles that guide a man who tolerates such conditions under his régime. He is a brand new product of modern military culture. We had hoped great things of him, but we are disappointed. Do you wonder that enlightened Chinese detest the kind of despotism a military rule sets up, and that the mass of the Chinese are determined to resist the military despotism which the Northern and Southern military powers are endeavouring now to impose upon them?

We wish we could write in praise, not in blame, of General Mok. He has still an opportunity of doing justice to himself. He is a man of education and knows his own profession, but he has grown either indifferent to his duties or has given over all responsibility into the hands of his underlings, who certainly do not advance the credit of his name.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

TELEPHONE 1741.

NEW STOCKS OF BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT.

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS and SHOES

\$12.00 \$13.50 \$14.50 \$16.50 per pair.

THESE PRICES ARE REMARKABLY LOW AS BOOT

PRICES GO NOWADAYS.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL

WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

THE VALUE IS UNQUESTIONABLE, AS THE COMFORT

AND SERVICE OF EVERY PAIR WILL PROVE.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER. SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

(487-B)

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 546

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

(89)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as **THE BATU LIMA ESTATE** consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, **RENT FREE**. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 25'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron roof and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex cups and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Cattle houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatch roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on **SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.**

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid in advance and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all encumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special condition:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchase, the contract will be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO.
28th June, 1917. [813]

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, 2, Zealand Street, on **SATURDAY, 23rd inst.** in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.
(Earmarked for Masonic Charities.)

Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may until 7th July, send donations to W. J. FURUKAWA, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.
By Command of the D. D. G. M.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1917. [781]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KEISHIN MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their own risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD AND DOUGLAS, on the 13th July, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival (otherwise they will not be recognised).

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1917. [814]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE

"NEDELAND" AND "ROTTERDAM"

LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RINDJANT"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th July at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th July, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LLOYD, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1917. [815]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING

of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 7th July, 1917, commencing at 3.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [805]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES

(KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST

will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 10 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai or

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Hongkong, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

BUSSE-ASIATIC BANK, At Hongkong, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Hongkong, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 5/- in the £, will be—

On £20 BONDS, £ 2 s. d. 12 0 0

For Coupon (Gross) £ 3 s. d. 3 0 0

Less Tax at 5/- in the £ 3 0 0

Net amount payable £ 21 0 0

ON £100 BONDS, £ 2 s. d. 3 0 0

For Coupon (Gross) £ 3 s. d. 3 0 0

Less Tax at 5/- in the £ 3 10 0

Net amount payable £ 21 10 0

ON £500 BONDS, £ 2 s. d. 15 0 0

For Coupon (Gross) £ 3 s. d. 3 10 0

Less Tax at 5/- in the £ 3 10 0

Net amount payable £ 21 10 0

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

W. S. NATHAN, General Manager. [807]

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has This Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Prince's Building, Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [795]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our OFFICE to the First Floor, York Building, CHURCH ROAD, above Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and next to Messrs. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LLOYD.

FURUKAWA & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [797]

NORWEGIAN LLOYD INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS for Hongkong and Canton at current rates.

THORSEN & Co., Agents. [800]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on **TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917**, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being **RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.**

In Own Lot.
The Property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyholt" 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [807]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on **MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917**, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong, **All the piece of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.**

In Own Lot.
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$40.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [808]

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamson, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.

Apply to—**DAVID RASSOON & Co., Ltd.** [806]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—**H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road.** [802]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minda Vilas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.** [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES to Let, Wongachong Road.

HOUSES in Chien Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [808]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

NO. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE, SHOP.

NO. 7, BELILIOS TERRACE, 4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

NO. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with extensive Godown Road.

2 GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRINCE'S ROAD (unfurnished).

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.** [80]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—**Box No. 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office.** [767]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable drink particularly suited

for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

[12]

BIRTHS.

MOSS.—On 5th inst., at Tregunter Mansions, May Road, wife of D. K. Moss, a son.

BRIDGER.—On July 5th, at 6, Babington Path, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. BRIDGER, a daughter. [810]

RANGER.—On July 5th, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. RANGER, a daughter. [812]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH JULY, 1917.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

The news which we publish to-day from our Tientsin Correspondent indicates that General CHANG HSUN is likely to find that it was a much easier matter to restore the EMPEROR to the throne than it will be to maintain him upon it. By a ruse executed with dramatic suddenness, he has contrived to make himself dictator at Peking, but his authority does not, apparently, extend beyond the walls of that city. It is obvious that he has deceived those whom he led in the demand for the dissolution of Parliament, as well as betraying the trust reposed in him by President LI, who after soliciting his advice, was forced to seek refuge in the Japanese Legation to escape sharing the fate of the nine prominent personages executed on charges of treason and indifference to the Monarchist cause. CHANG HSUN, indeed, seems to have few associates in his desperate venture, upon which even the DOWAGER-EMPERESS is said to have looked with disfavour. Curiously enough, TUAN CHI-JUI, the late Premier, whose dismissal from office was the pretext for the revolt of the Tutchuns, has now assumed the leadership of the Republican Party, which is confident of the early downfall of the new régime. Already the Republicans are reported to have a force of fifty thousand at their command for the purpose of attacking CHANG HSUN, who, it is believed, will be compelled by the hopelessness of his position to yield without a struggle. The twelfth and thirteenth divisions of the Army at Peking, who were won over to CHANG HSUN by bribery, have been irritated by his soldiers and

now regret their disloyalty. There are indications, too, that CHANG's Army at Hsuehchowfu, threatened by the forces under NI SZ-CHUNG, are preparing to go over to the opposite camp. Although trains filled with troops have left Tientsin for Peking, it is thought that action against the capital will be delayed until Hsuehchowfu has been taken and the Republicans in the North have concentrated. It may, therefore, happen that the position will be adjusted without any active participation in the struggle by the Southern Provinces, for any expeditionary force which they might dispatch to the North would necessarily occupy some considerable time upon the journey. This is, perhaps, a very sanguine view to take, when it is remembered that the civil and military Governors of Kwangtung had decided, before the recent coup, to take action against the Northern Tutchuns for forcing the President to dissolve Parliament. The attitude, however, of General LUK WING-TING, who recently went to Peking and returned with the appointment of Inspector-General of the two Kwang provinces, is still a matter for speculation. His investment of Canton when the ex-Governor, General LUNG, was suspected of being in sympathy with YUAN SHIH-KAI's monarchical ambitions, was attributed to his devotion to republican principles, but his delay in returning to Canton, on the plea of ill-health, for the purpose of directing operations against the North, combined with the announcement that he has been appointed Viceroy of the Kwang provinces, induce doubts as to his "soundness." It may be that he is merely waiting to allow the situation to develop a little more clearly before he commits himself to one side or the other. On the other hand, it is possible that the honour which has been conferred upon him by Imperial decree may merely be a bid for his support. Certainly, in view of the other disclaimers which have been made by those upon whom royal favours have been bestowed, this explanation cannot be dismissed as entirely fanciful. It is true that in an Imperial Edict the EMPEROR stated that LUK WING-TING was one of those who besought him to return to the throne and "so save the people," but LUK's signature in declared to be a forgery. Moreover, a similar petition is attributed to the President, who has been created a Duke of the First Class, and in this case there can be no question that the allegation is utterly devoid of foundation in fact, for the first action of LI YUAN-HUNG on reaching safety was to issue a mandate directing the Vice-President to establish a Provisional Government at Nanking and dismissing the new Premier LI CHING-HI. In his turn, the Vice-President, who has been nominated Viceroy of Liankiang and Imperial Commissioner for South China, indignantly denies that he is a monarchist, and declares that at the earliest moment he will take action against those who have usurped the reins of power at Peking, for which purpose he bids the naval and military authorities at Shanghai, who are staunch Republicans, to prepare immediately. It may be found that KANG YU-WAI, an enlightened Cantonese reformer, who succeeded in converting the Emperor KWANG HSU to his views, has also been falsely described as a supporter of CHANG HSUN's policy. In the face of so much deceit and mendacity it is impossible to know what to believe.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held on Monday next on board the *Oneone*, which leaves Statue Pier, at 5 p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$50 to the Funds of the Hospitals from Lo Chop Shan.

The Chinese who was remanded in connection with the Peak lottery ticket printing case was yesterday fined \$500 by Mr. Wood, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

The Dockyard Recreation Club held a successful whist drive in the Dockyard on Wednesday evening, when the following won prizes:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Deane; 2nd, Mrs. Young; 3rd, Mrs. Cochrane. Men—1st, Mr. Young; 2nd, Mr. Williams; 3rd, Mr. Deane; 4th, C.Q.M.S. Reakes, R.E. The Hon. Sec., Mr. V. Stannard, carried out the duties of M.C.

Lieut. Commander T. S. L. Dorman, who was recently killed while on mine-sweeping service, was a midshipman of the *Glory*, when that vessel was the flagship of Sir Cyprian Bridge on the China Station.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of 2, Broadwood Road, has reported to the police that some person entered his premises by climbing a wall and getting through a back window. He decamped with clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$111.60, along with a cheque for \$2,000.

The announcement that H.M. the King has been pleased to appoint Lady May a Lady of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England will be received with the liveliest satisfaction, for, by general consent, Lady May is the most popular lady in the Colony.

A grant from the Services' Entertainment Fund provided a very pleasant bathing picnic on Wednesday afternoon for a number of N.C.O.s and men of the R.G.A. who are stationed in Headquarters. The party proceeded to Junk Bay, where some bathed while others landed and formed an exploring party. An excellent tea was provided, to which all did justice.

The sale by public auction of the Batu Lima Estate, Sandakan, is advertised to take place at the Court House, Sandakan, on October 25th. The property, which embraces about 1,016 acres partly planted with rubber and coconuts, is held on a 999 years' lease from 1883, rent free. A reserve price has been placed upon it of one hundred thousand Straits dollars.

The occupier, of 2, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, has reported to the police that about 2.45 a.m. on the 5th, while the family of the house were asleep, seven men entered the place by pushing back the bolt of a door with a chisel. One of the men was armed with a knife, and, after terrorising the inmates, the robbers commenced to ransack the premises.

While so engaged the servants of the house raised an alarm and the robbers made a hurried exit, only being able to get away with goods to the value of \$36.

In reference to a paragraph which appeared in "Random Reflections" on Tuesday criticising the action of the police in arresting Mr. Ormiston's coolie for an infringement of the Traffic Regulations, we are informed that, in the course of the Magisterial hearing, Mr. Shenton, for the defence, submitted to his Worship that in future cases of a similar nature a summary arrest should not be made, but that a summons would meet the case, whereupon the Captain Superintendent of Police interposed with the remark that the matter had received his consideration and that he was in accord with Mr. Shenton's submission.

SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE DIVISION "B."

CLUB DE RECREIO o. KOWLOON.

The Club de Rec

THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S STAGGERING BLOW AT ENEMY.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

FRENCH COMPLETELY DEFEAT GERMANS.

AIR-RAID ON HARWICH.

Branco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing in the region of Ypres. There was an enemy raid south-eastward of Laventie.

Hostile aerial activity has markedly increased.

Our aeroplanes participated in successful artillery firing and bombing raids.

Four German aeroplanes were brought down and two driven down. One of ours is missing.

LONDON, July 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that there was considerable reciprocal artillery firing at numerous points.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, July 4th.

A communiqué reports considerable artillery activity north of St. Quentin and on the left of the Meuse towards Hill 304, and in Champagne, in the Montamillet and Monteton sectors.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

PARIS, July 4th.

A communiqué states:—The Germans last night attempted a strong offensive which was prolonged throughout the night against the whole of our positions north of Joux as far as the eastern edge of the California Plateau.

On this immense front they launched violent repeated attacks by large forces.

Special assaulting troops directed their efforts principally east of Froidmont Farm, west and south-west of Cerny and north of Pote-au-Daills.

The defeat of the enemy was complete and his losses most heavy.

Our fire almost annihilated the assaulting waves, especially in the region of Cerny and the California Plateau.

At some points where the Germans gained a footing at the first impact our counter-attacks victoriously repulsed the enemy, who was unable to retain a single metre of our positions.

There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing in the region of Hill 304.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, July 4th.

A wireless official report states:—During the fighting on Sunday and Monday we captured 300 officers and 18,000 men, 99 guns, and 23 machine-guns.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SWEDISH TRAWLERS SUNK

COPENHAGEN, July 4th.

Several Swedish trawlers have been sunk by German submarines.

FRENCH DESTROYER SUNK.

PARIS, July 4th.

A torpedo-boat destroyer, while conveying a merchantship on June 28th, sank in the Mediterranean. Twenty-nine are missing.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AIR RAID ON HARWICH.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Press Bureau announces that twelve to fourteen aeroplanes attacked Harwich from the north-east this morning.

The latest reports indicate that eight were killed and 22 injured.

Slight material damage was inflicted.

Our anti-aircraft guns broke up the enemy's formation.

The low-lying clouds rendered visibility bad. Our aircraft engaged the raiders, who turned towards the sea without attempting to penetrate inland.

The raid lasted only a few minutes.

LATER.

The Press Bureau reports that enemy aeroplanes appeared over the Essex Coast at seven this morning.

Anti-aircraft guns came into action. Some bombs were dropped. No details have yet been received.

LATEST CABLES.

THE CASUALTIES.

LATER.

The Press Bureau announces that the latest casualties in today's air-raid are eleven killed and 38 injured.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RAID.

LATER.

To-day's raid was carried out in rainy weather.

The attackers were hidden behind cloud banks, and the British airmen had thus to operate under the most adverse conditions, but taking the initiative they intercepted the enemy squadron, which was estimated at from 14 to 17 machines, and which were travelling at a terrific speed in close formation, and completely broke it up in two minutes, after climbing up to within range.

The Germans then turned to seaward, and their retreat was marked by a series of exhilarating duels, and the rat-a-tat of the machine-guns were distinctly heard as the combats disappeared.

Apparently Harwich hardly suffered, and the losses occurred at a neighbouring resort.

AIR RAID ON BRUGES.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Admiralty announces:—On July 1-2 we carried out raids upon Bruges Docks and Lichtervelde ammunition depots.

Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results. Our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE GREET'S AMERICAN TROOPS.

PARIS, July 4th.

Vice-Admiral Sims has sent a message to the French Minister of Marine thanking for the French Navy's assistance in conveying the American Expeditionary Force.

General Petain has issued an Army Order to the French troops on the occasion of the Fourth of July. He greeted the American troops who were passing through Paris en route for the Front, enlisting the United States for its single-mindedness in entering the war for freedom.

SUPPLIES TO NEUTRALS.

LONDON, July 4th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Milner made an interesting statement on the much-discussed question of supplies to neutrals. His Lordship said that for many months there had not been any export of foodstuffs and fertilisers from the United Kingdom to Holland and Denmark. Since the middle of 1916 the imports into the United Kingdom from Holland greatly improved, and despite difficulties they continued satisfactorily to expand.

The difficulties in the case of Denmark had been even greater; for six weeks we had no imports from Denmark at all, but now the imports were largely increased, especially of butter and bacon. The Government was doing its best to suppress German imports of foodstuffs from neutrals. The entry of America would greatly assist in this, but Germany could put pressure upon adjacent neutrals by withholding coal supplies, on which they were almost entirely dependent.

It was a matter for grave consideration how far we could go with neutral countries without creating difficulties for ourselves. His Lordship affirmed that re-exports to Germany from neutral countries had absolutely ended. There were still considerable exports from these countries to Germany, but these were entirely agricultural products of these countries. We might never be able to entirely suppress this, but even if it stopped wholly to-morrow it would not make so great a difference to Germany as was commonly supposed. It would not have anything like the same effect as stopping imports through neutral countries of goods originally brought in from overseas.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, July 4th.

Reuter's Agency learns that Spain is now quiet. There have been no further strikes, and the Government is master of the situation.

GREECE AND SERBIA.

ATHENS, July 4th.

Telegrams have been exchanged between M. Paschiche and M. Venezelos. The latter says that the Greek nation is now free and considers it must cope with and faithfully execute the obligations of its alliance with Serbia.

RUSSIAN CONTINGENT IN GREECE.

LONDON, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Russian Government, for military reasons, had requested the withdrawal of the Russian contingent from the Piræus.

It is stated that ex-King Constantine had not undertaken not to participate in military operations against the Allies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 4th.

The silver market is steady, but without feature.

U. S. SILVER EXPORTS TO THE ORIENT.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

Exports of silver to the Orient during the month of May were 4,834,000 ounces. The weekly returns are not available at San Francisco.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Admiralty reports the arrivals for the week at 2,745; and sailings 2,846. Fifteen over and five under 1,600 tons and eleven fishing boats were sunk. Sixteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH SHIPPING IN JUNE.

PARIS, July 4th.

The merchantmen that escaped without a fight during the first and second fortnights in June, respectively, were five and two, and those torpedoed were five and seven. The merchantmen that escaped after a fight were nine and four, and of those sunk after a fight one each.

The patrol-boats had 31 fights with submarines during the month of June, the seaplanes eight, and the coast defence three.

LATEST CABLES.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, July 4th.

During the week ending July 1st the arrivals were 810, and the sailings 540. The sinkings include a steamer, eight small sailing ships, and four fishing boats.

EARLIER CABLES.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, July 4th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Norwegian shipping losses from German submarines and mines during June were 43 vessels, aggregating 60,000 tons. Twenty-six lives were lost.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTS ATTACKED.

ONE SUBMARINE SUNK.

WASHINGTON, July 4th.

It is officially announced that the German submarines twice attacked in force the transports containing the first expeditionary force, but were outfought by the American destroyers.

At least one submarine was destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the accuracy of our fire sent others to the bottom. No American ship was hit nor a life lost.

For purposes of convenience the Expedition was divided into contingents, each including a naval escort designed to keep off raiders. In addition an ocean rendezvous was arranged with the American destroyers operating in European waters to afford protection in the danger-zone.

The first attack occurred late at night on June 22nd. What gives it a peculiar disturbing significance is that our ships were attacked at a point well on the west side of the rendezvous in a part of the Atlantic presumed to be free from submarines. The darkness prevented our counting at least the number of submarines gathered for what they deemed our slaughter. Our heavy gunfire scattered the enemy, who launched at least five torpedoes.

The second attack occurred a few days later against another contingent at a point beyond the rendezvous.

The destroyers not only held the submarines at a safe distance, but their speed resulted in the sinking of at least one submarine. Oil and wreckage covered the sea after a shot at the periscope.

The destroyers used grenades which were timed to explode at a certain distance under the water.

LATEST CABLES.

Protected by American destroyers and French warships the contingent succeeded in joining the others at a French port.

The whole nation will rejoice that so great a peril passed for the vanguard of men who will fight our battles in France.

The War Secretary has written thanking the Navy Secretary for "this auspicious beginning," laying stress on the cordiality and co-operation of the two Services.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SHIPOWNERS.

LONDON, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, replying to complaints that the Government was ruining shipowners, said it was absolutely disgraceful that any class in war-time should be able to make such profits as he was about to disclose. He had invested £8,110 in 15 companies, all owning tramp steamers. He had received £3,623 in interest for 1915, and £2,847 in 1916, exclusive of excess profits. One steamer was sold or sunk. He had invested £200 in that ship, and besides handsome dividends he had received a further £1,000.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON.

AMERICAN FLAG OVER WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, July 4th.

His Majesty the King ordered the American flag to be flown over Parliament House to-day.

PARIS CELEBRATION.

PARIS, July 4th.

An American Battalion arrived to participate in the Independence Day celebrations.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Daily Telegraph refrains from criticising Viscount Hardinge for stalling a general debate, because no moment could be too soon for insisting upon the magnitude of India's contribution to the war. It points out that Viscount Hardinge is silent upon one matter, which general commonsense would have seized upon as the most deplorably weak and unbusinesslike of all the administrative facilities with which the Commission dealt, namely, the practice of governing the Indian Empire, to say nothing of conducting a military effort unparalleled in its magnitude, from a hill-top in the Himalayas. The paper says a thorough reform of India, which is in the administration of India, which is of proved and pressing necessity, should first include the removal of this strange institution.

The Morning Post says it is a pity that Viscount Hardinge has not resigned, for he is condemned by an impartial tribunal, and his position in these circumstances cannot add to the strength of the Foreign Office.

LATEST CABLES.

"TIMES" CRITICISM.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Times states that the essential part of Viscount Hardinge's statement was his reminder of India's unprecedented contribution to the war and, incidentally, to the relatively small part Mesopotamia played in the sum total of his own responsibilities. Viscount Hardinge's contention that he had to invade Mesopotamia after he had lavished his crack troops and the bulk of his military resources on other fronts carried weight, and obviously impressed the House of Lords. Equally admissible was his narrative of internal difficulties. It is the importance of remembering India's total effort in the war which justifies Viscount Hardinge's statement in circumstances of privilege denied to his colleagues. At the same time we cannot agree with him for one moment that the Commission is at fault, because it dismisses these considerations in a few lines. Its business was Mesopotamia.

Viscount Hardinge at no point indeed made any impression on the general accuracy of the majority report, but he knocked the bottom out of Mr. Wedgwood's far too violent minority report when he pointed out that it was framed without the slightest effort to examine its principal allegations.

The well-filled benches of the House of Lords, no less than the crowded galleries, showed the depth of feeling aroused by the Mesopotamia Report.

Although Viscount Hardinge's statement brought to light new facts, it is accepted as an important addition to the material on which the public and eventually both Houses of Parliament will pronounce final judgment.

The debates for which the Government promised facilities can hardly be delayed beyond next week. It is true that the Government have not yet decided upon the nature of their disciplinary measures, but when they get the law officers' opinions and the precedents before them, their decision cannot be long postponed. Some members of the House Commons demand the publication of the evidence, but this obviously is an impossibility during the war.

MAJ. CARTER TO RECEIVE RECOGNITION.

LONDON, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he intended to bring the conduct of Major Carter, who exposed the medical defects in Mesopotamia, to the notice of the Government of India with a view to his receiving suitable recognition. (Cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

A FORLORN HOPE.

AMSTERDAM, July 4th.

It is announced in Berlin that Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff have arrived at the Austrian Headquarters, where they have had an audience of the Emperor.

Simultaneously the Austro-German papers publish a statement inspired by General Hindenburg and obviously designed for Austrian consumption, in which he says:—"Victory is ours if we hold out till our submarines have done their work. They will soon force our enemies to make peace. The latter know this, hence they continue their hopeless attacks."

The statement concludes with "Our alliance with Austria is unshakable."

POLITICAL OFFENDERS IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, July 4th.

The Emperor Karl has granted an amnesty to all political offenders.

THE WAR-PRISONER CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, July 4th.

It is reported that the War-Prisoner Conference has resulted in agreements most beneficial to combatant and civilian prisoners. The result of the discussions, which included extension of the system of internment in neutral countries, punishments and reprisals, has been to remove various misapprehensions.

Queen Wilhelmina received the delegates at separate audiences on Saturday. It is officially announced that Holland has offered to receive the maximum of 16,000 prisoners. The delegates gratefully received the offer.

The Foreign Minister, presiding at the closing meeting, dwelt upon the conciliatory spirit of the negotiations, and he reminded the delegates that belligerents could always count upon Holland's assistance in bringing them together for similar purposes.

RUSSIAN ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, July 4th.

London and Paris are enraptured and Petrograd is ablaze with enthusiasm at the resumption of the Russian offensive, its already brilliant success and the promise of greater successes to follow.

Pro-war and pro-Allied demonstrations are now being held in Petrograd, the first since the Revolution. Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Arthur Henderson had to appear on the balcony of the British Embassy to reply to the cheering of the demonstrators.

It is recognised in London and Paris that the battle now begun will probably take weeks to reach conclusions.

The first staggering blow on a twenty mile front has been dealt at General Brusiloff's old antagonist, General Bothmer, and the General Commanding is General Goutor, a young officer who recently succeeded General Gourko.

There are indications that the battle is spreading to the north. A German communiqué already announces increased fighting activity between the Baltic and the Pripiet, while from Petrograd comes the news that a Russian advance guard re-crossed the Stokhod in the direction of Kovel, after a mine explosion and then a surprise attack, which captured the Austrian trenches.

The Germans were alarmed to find the Russians well-equipped. Their defences in the hilly and wooded Buzany area included special redoubts which required long artillery hammering before an attack was possible.

It is noteworthy that a Russian communiqué mentions as "gallant attackers" a Finnish Division and a Brigade of Czechs and Slovaks. The latter are believed to have formerly been in the Austrian service. Mr. Kerensky has ordered them to be decorated with red cockades and specially styled "First of July." The offensive has already affected the Austrian pressure on the Italian front, and its extension to the north is bound to relieve the Anglo-French front.

APPEAL TO THE NAVY.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

The All-Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress appeals to everybody to support the offensive by doing everything to help the army, and urges the soldiers in the rear to prepare to reinforce the front lines.

Meanwhile the Government appeals to the Navy, in the danger which threatens Russia, to emulate the Army and prove that their liberty has not weakened it.

POTATO DEMONSTRATION IN AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, July 3rd.

Another potato demonstration has occurred, and windows of potato stores were broken and a jewellery shop was plundered.

Mounted police fired in the air, and the demonstrators dispersed on the promise by the Minister of the Interior to receive a deputation.

LATER.

The potato riots are much more serious. Crowds looted potatoes from the barges and railway-trucks. Street battles with the police occurred. Soldiers came up, but the crowds were defiant. The women bared their breasts and dared the soldiers to shoot. Eventually the soldiers fired, killing one and wounding many. Three policemen were seriously wounded.

DISTURBANCES NOT RENEWED.

AMSTERDAM, July 4th.

The section of soldiers who refused to fire upon the potato rioters were marched off by an officer amid the cheers of the crowd.

The market was guarded by troops yesterday.

The disturbances were not renewed. Most of the dockers struck as a protest against the method of distributing the potatoes, the builders and labourers striking in sympathy.

THE RACIAL TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

The casualties at East St. Louis will probably never be known, as many were incinerated. Hitherto 24 bodies of negroes and three whites were recovered. The situation appears to be in hand.

BOMB PLOTS IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 3rd.

The authorities are investigating another bomb plot, in connection with which they arrested a Swedish officer and alleged accomplices.

The Government denies Herr Branting's allegation that the Swedish Foreign Minister is implicated.

ALLIES' PEACE TERMS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Anglo-Russian communications are proceeding regarding the proposed conference of the Allies on the peace-terms.

NORTH SEA DANGER-ZONE.

THE HAGUE, July 4th.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council has considered the extension of the North Sea danger-zone, which Holland pointed out would make Dutch shipping round the north of England impossible.

The Foreign Minister has announced that the British Government's attention has been drawn to the matter.

CONTROL OF COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, July 4th.

The cotton trade is most satisfied with the government control. It is the general opinion that as there is plenty of cotton abroad the Government should make a big effort to provide ships to fetch it, and to keep the 80

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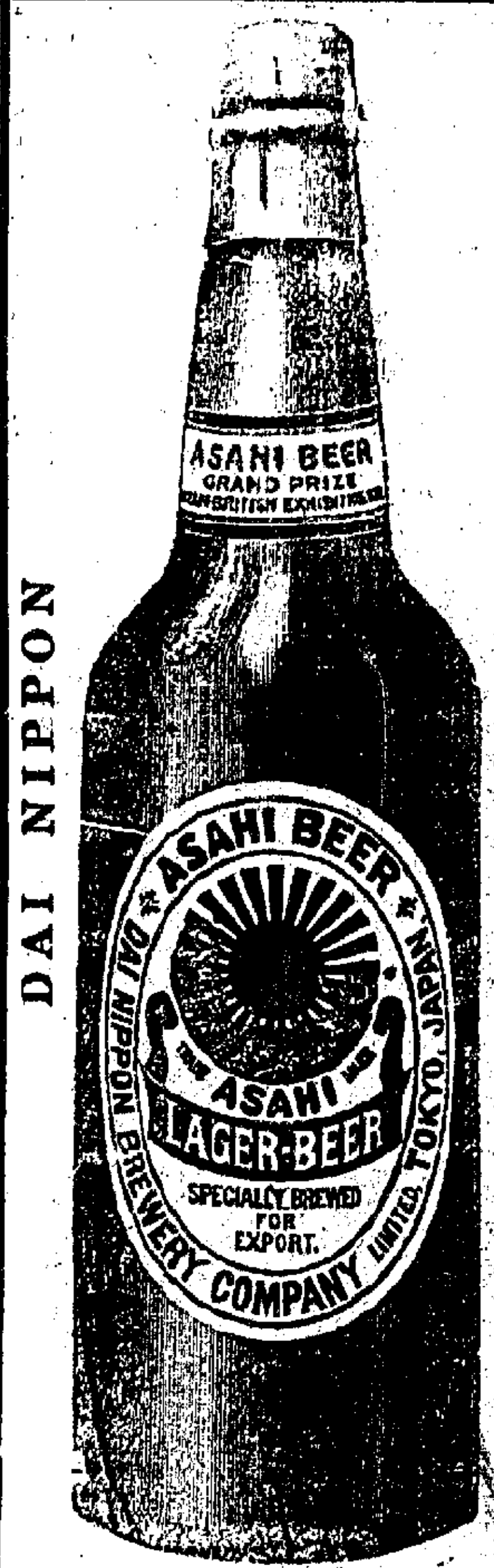
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WEATHER REPORT.

On July 5th at 11.45.—No returns from
N. China, Japan or Indo-China. Pressure has
decreased at all reporting stations. A
depression appears to be central in the vicinity
of Shanghai; an irregular area of low pressure
is still indicated to the W. of Peking Shoal.Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total, since 1st
January, 29.88 inches, against an average of
41.80 inches.The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, to fresh, fair to cloudy, probably some rain later.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm
signals codes will be introduced at
Hongkong on July 1st, in place of
the old Local Code and the China Coast
Code.The principal change in the Local Code
is that the new signals will show the
direction from which the gale is expected,
whereas the old signals showed the position
of the typhoon. The latter will be
indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local
signals. The new Local Code is given
below:

SIGNAL SYMBOL.	MEANING.
1.—Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong with- in 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone	inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.	Gale expected to in- crease.
7.—Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direc- tion).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals
of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station
and repeated at the Harbour Office.The signals will be lowered when it
is considered that all danger is over.The Day Signals will be displayed at
the masthead of the storm signal mast on
Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office,
H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast,
the flagstaff on the premises of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the
premises of the Standard Oil Company
at Lai-chikok, and the flagstaff near the
Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)
1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed,
at sunset, on the tower of the Railway
Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the
Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have
the same significance as the day signals.Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
explosive bombs as above, in the event of
the information conveyed by this signal
being first published at night.When local signals are displayed in
the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at
the following stations:—Gap Rock,
Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan,
Sai Kung, She Tau Kok and Tai Po,
to notify the fact to native craft and
passing ocean vessels.Further details can always be given
to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal
from lighthouses.The object of the code is to give at least
24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by
Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean
velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also
warnings of expected changes in the
direction and force of the wind. Owing,
however, to the uncertain movements of
typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic
observations, it will occasionally happen
that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed
without a gale occurring at Hongkong,
or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not
likely to happen, except in the case of
typhoons forming in the vicinity and
travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or
of a located typhoon increasing its rate
of progression abnormally.Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning
to "Stand By" and watch for the next
signal.In the new non-Local Code the approxi-
mate velocity of the storm centre will be
shown, in addition to its direction of
motion, and the position of the centre
will be given in degrees of latitude and
longitude. The time at which the warn-
ing was issued will also be shown.THE SINKING OF THE
"ALNWICK CASTLE."

MOVING STORY OF THE SEA.

CAPTAIN'S GRAPHIC REPORT.

The following report written by the
captain of the Union Castle Line *Alnwick
Castle*, giving details of the sinking of
that ship without warning by a torpedo
from a German submarine is placed at
the disposal of the Press:—French S.S. *Venezia*, Fabre Line,
At Sea, March 23rd, 1917.The Managers, Messrs. The Union Castle
Mail S.S. Co., Ltd., London.

Gentlemen.—With deep regret I have to

report the loss of your steamer *Alnwick
Castle*, which was torpedoed without
warning at 8.10 a.m. on Monday, March
19th, in a position about 320 miles from
the Scilly Islands.At the time of the disaster there were
on board, besides 100 members of my own
crew and 14 passengers, the captain and
24 of the crew of the collier transport
Treasure, whom I had rescued from their
boats at 5.30 p.m. on the previous day,
Sunday, March 18th, on their ship having
been torpedoed at 11 a.m. that day, two
Arab fishermen being killed by the explosion,
which wrecked the engine-room. I
reported this rescue by W/T after dark.The captain of the s.s. *Venezia* reported
having seen another steamer blown up
while in his boat, probably by the same
submarine.I attach a list of survivors from my
lifeboat rescued by the s.s. *Venezia* on
Friday, March 23rd, together with those
who perished from exposure and thirst in
the boat. It may be summarized as
follows:—Captain and crew of *Alnwick
Castle* 13 souls.
Third-class passengers 6
Crew of *Treasure* 5Crew of *Alnwick Castle*
who perished in life-
boat 5
Total occupants of No. 1
lifeboat 23I was being served with morning coffee
at about 6.10 a.m. when the explosion
occurred, blowing up the hatches and
beams from No. 2 and sending up a high
column of water and debris which fell
back on the bridge. The chief officer put
the engines full astern, and I directed
him to get the boats away. All our six
boats were safely launched and left the
ship, which was rapidly sinking by the
head. Mr. Carnaby sent out the W/T
and S.O.S. signals, with the position "I
gave him, several times without receiving
any acknowledgment. I destroyed by
sinking the two bags of Admiralty mail
which were ready in my cabin, also the
secret code books and sailing orders.

THE BABY IN THE BOAT.

The forecast was now (6.30 a.m.) just
dipping, though the ship maintained an
upright position without list. The peo-
ple in my boat were clamouring for me
to come, as they were alarmed by the
danger of the ship plunging. The purser
informed me that every one was out of
the ship, and I then took Mr. Carnaby
from his post, and we went down to No.
1 boat and pulled away. At a safe dis-
tance we waited to see the end of the
Alnwick Castle. Then we observed the
submarine quietly emerge from the sea
end on to the ship with a gun trained
on her. She showed no periscope—just a
conning tower and a gun as she lay there—
silent and sinister. In about 10
minutes the *Alnwick Castle* plunged bow
first below the surface; her whistle gave
one blast and the main topmast broke
off, there was a smothered roar and a
cloud of dirt, and we were left in our
boats, 130 people, 300 miles from land.
The submarine lay between the boats, but
whether she spoke any of them I do not
know. She proceeded north-west after a
steamer which was homeward bound about
four miles away, and soon after we saw
a tall column of water, etc., and knew
that she had found another victim.I got in touch with all the boats, and
from the number of their occupants I
was satisfied that every one was safely
in them. The one lady passenger and
her baby three months old were with the
stewardess in the chief officer's boat. I
directed the third officer to transfer four
of his men to the second officer's boat to
equalize the number, and told them all
to steer between east and east-north-east
for the Channel. We all made sail before
a light westerly wind, which freshened
before sunset, when we reefed down.
After dark I saw no more of the other
boats. That was Monday, March 19th.I found only three men could help me
to steer, and one of these subsequently
became delirious, leaving only three of
us. At 2 a.m., Tuesday, the wind and
sea had increased to a force when I
deemed it unsafe to sail any longer; also
it was working to the north-west and
north-north-west. I furled the sail and
streamed the sea-anchor, and we used the
canvas boat-cover to afford us some
shelter from the constant spray and
bitter wind. At daylight we found our
sea-anchor and the rudder had both gone.
There was too much sea to sail; we
manoeuvred with oars, whilst I lashed
two oars together and made another sea-
anchor. We spent the whole of Tuesday
fighting the sea, struggling with oars
to assist the sea-anchor to head the boat
up to the waves, constantly soaked with
cold spray and pierced with the bitter
wind, which was now from the north.
I served out water twice daily, one dipper
between two men, which made a portion
about equal to one-third of a condensed
milk tin. Fortunately I had made a
practice of keeping in the boats a case
of condensed milk, a case of beef, two
tins of biscuits, and a skin of amber-
line and some twine and palm and needle,
besides the regulation equipment; also Ihad provided a bundle of blankets for
each boat. We divided a tin of milk
between four men once a day, and a tin
of beer (8lb.) was more than sufficient to
provide a portion for each person (20)
once a day. At midnight, Tuesday,
Wednesday, the northerly wind fell light,
and we made sail again, the wind gradu-
ally working to north-east and increas-
ing after sunrise. All the morning and
afternoon of Wednesday we kept under
way until about 3 p.m., when I was com-
pelled to heave to again. During this day
the iron step of our mast gave way and
our mast and sail went overboard, but
we saved them, and were able to improvise
a new step with the aid of an axe and
piece of wood fitted to support the boat
cover strongback. We were now feeling
the pangs of thirst as well as the exhaus-
tion of labour and exposure, and want
of sleep. Some pitiful appeals were
made for water. I issued an extra ration
to a few of the weaker ones only.

SWALLOWING HAILSTONES.

During the night of Wednesday-Thursday
the wind dropped for a couple of
hours and several showers of hail fell.
The hailstones were eagerly scraped from
our clothing and swallowed. I ordered
the sail to be spread out in the hope
of catching water from a rain shower, but
we were disappointed in this, for the
rain was too light. Several of the men
were getting light-headed, and I found
that they had been drinking salt water
in spite of my earnest and vehement
order.It was with great difficulty that anyone
could be prevailed on to burl out the
water, which seemed to leak into the boat
at an astonishing rate, perhaps due to
some rivets having been started by the
pounding she had received.At 4 a.m. the wind came away again
from north-east, and we made sail, but
unfortunately it freshened again and we
were constantly soaked with spray and
had to be always baling. Our water was
now very low, and we decided to mix
condensed milk with it. Most of the men
were now helpless and several were raving
in delirium. The foreman cattleman, W.
Kitcher, died and was buried. Soon after
dark the sea became confused and angry;
I furled the tiny reef sail and put out
the sea anchor. At 8 p.m. we were
swamped by a breaking sea and I thought
all was over. A moan of despair rose
in the darkness, but I shouted to them,
"Bale, Bale, Bale," and assured them
that the boat could not sink. How they
found the balers and bucket in the dark
I don't know, but they managed to free
the boat, whilst I shifted the sea anchor
to the stern and made a tiny bit of sail
and got her away before the wind. After
that escape the wind died away about
midnight, and then we spent a most
distressing night. Several of the men
collapsed and others temporarily lost
their reason and one of these became
pugnacious and climbed about the boat
uttering complaints and threats.The horror of that night, together with
the physical suffering, are beyond my
power of description. Before daylight,
however, on March 23rd, with the help of
the few who remained able to set sail again,
hoping now to be in the Bay of Biscay,
and to, surely, see some vessel to
succour us. Never a sail or wisp
of smoke had we seen. When day-
light came the appeals for water were
so angry and insistent that I deemed
it best to make an issue at once. After
that had gone round, amidst much cursing
and snatching, we could see that only one
more issue remained. One fireman,
Thomas, was dead; another was nearly
gone; my steward, Buckley, was almost
gone; we tried to pour some milk and
water down his throat, but he could not
swallow. No one could now eat biscuits;
it was impossible to swallow anything
solid, our throats were afe, our lips
furred, our limbs numb, our hands
were white and bloodless. During the
forenoon, Friday, 23rd, another fireman,
named Tribe, died, and my steward,
Buckley, died; also a cattleman, whose
only name I could get as Peter, collapsed
and died about noon.

THE FLOATING GRAVE.

To our unspeakable relief we were re-
scued about 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 23rd,
by the French steamer *Venezia*, of
the Fabre Line, for New York for horses. A
considerable swell was running, and in
our enfeebled state we were unable to pro-
perly manœuvre our boat, but the French
captain, M. Paul Bonifacie, handled his
empty vessel with great skill and brought
her alongside us, sending out a lifeboat
on a line for us to use. We were unable
to climb the ladders, so they hoisted us
one by one in ropes until the 24 live men
were aboard. The four dead bodies were
left in the boat, and she was fired at
by the gunners of the *Venezia* in order
to destroy her, but the shots did not take
effect.I cannot speak with sufficient gratitude
of the extreme kindness and solicitation
which was shown us by all on board.
Wet clothes were at once stripped off and
dry ones put on; hot tea and cognac was
poured down our parched and swollen
throats; then we were put to bed in steam-
heated first-class cabins. Our feet and
hands were swollen to twice the normal
size, and several of us narrowly escaped
frost bite. In the evening we were given
a light meal of soup and boiled beef
with potatoes, with claret, and during
the night the stewards were kept busy
providing water for our unquenchable
thirst. Every possible want was antici-
pated by the captain, officers, engineers,
and stewards, who placed freely at our
disposal their wardrobes, toilet articles,
tobacco, etc.The position of our rescue was in 46°18'
N. 9°13' W. about 160 miles from the near-
est land, which was the northern coast
of Spain. We had sailed about 200
miles in a south-easterly direction. I
doubt if we should have survived another
night after our last issue of water. I
gave the main facts of the situation to
the captain, and he sent out a radio
(Continued at foot of next column.)

A GREAT FIGHT IN THE AIR.

ODDS OF 5 TO 27.

BRITISH PILOTS' GLORIOUS HOUR.

(FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.)This is the story of how five British
aeroplanes fought 27 Germans and beat
them, sending eight to earth crashing,
crippled or in flames. The official com-
munique has said that we had six aero-
planes engaged. As a matter of fact six
started on the trip from their home
aerodrome, but one had engine trouble on
the way and was forced to come back.
Five only were there when the enemy
hove in sight. I speak with authority,
because I have spent the day at that same
aerodrome, talking to the men who did it
and other officers of the squadron, and
handling the battle-records which the
machines received in the fight.It was on Saturday, May 5th, a day of
great heat, when there was a haze so thick
that you could hardly see the ground from
a height of 2,000ft. Our men had started
fairly late in the afternoon, and at 5
o'clock were well over in enemy country,
when, with the sun at their backs, they
saw two enemy machines ahead. They
tried to close with the enemy, who made
some show of giving fight. It was only a
show, however, for as our leading machine
drew near the Germans turned and made
with all speed for home.

GERMAN DECOY MACHINES.

The tactics suggested that the two
enemy machines were only a decoy,
intended to lure our little flotilla as far
as possible from its base—and the suspi-
cion was soon confirmed. Even as we
started to chase the two flying enemies out
of the haze and void on all sides new
fleets came closing in.The new arrivals flew in three forma-
tions, two of which contained eight
machines, and the third contained nine—
it is uncertain whether the two did not con-
tain nine, but it is better to be on the
safe side—making 25 German aeroplanes,
all of a uniform fighting type, to whom
the other two, which now ceased to run
away, joined themselves, making a
minimum of 27 enemy machines in all.One of the enemy fleets, taking advan-
tage of the thick air, had passed behind
our little squadron and came at it, as
from the direction of our own lines,
straight between it and the sun—an awk-
ward direction from which to have an
enemy flying at you in the late afternoon,
when the sun is getting fairly low. The
other two fleets came from the south-east
and north-east. As they approached they
spread out so that our men were ringed
round with enemies on every side.The general order to attack, though
given, was hardly needed. Each one of
our five, keen as mustard, turned at once
for the enemy who was nearest.
The fight began at about 11,000ft.; but
in the course of the things that followed
it ranged anywhere from 3,200 to 12,000
up and down the ladders of heaven. And
an extraordinary fact is that, all the
while that it went on, the German anti-
aircraft guns below kept at work.
Usually, as soon as aeroplanes engage
overhead, the "Archies" are silent for
fear of hitting the wrong man; and
whether the German gunners were drunk
with excitement at what was going on
above them, or whether it was that our
machines formed so isolated and compact
a mass in the heart of the great mist-
that it seemed still possible to shoot at
them in safety, is not known. At all
events the tumult in the skies was
increased by the constant pumping into
the tangled mass of shells from the ground.Primarily, any such general mêlée
inevitably breaks up into a series of
individual fights. "Formation," as it is
technically known, breaks up, but nothing
could have surpassed the way in which
our men fought. No one of them allowed
himself ever to be cut off and isolated
from the rest. Not one failed to be ready
when a friend was in imminent danger to
turn to his assistance. This is the more
remarkable as, with the exception of the
Flight Leader, all the pilots were prac-
tically new men with little experience of
fighting. Some had only been in France
a fortnight. Yet no veterans could have
exceeded these youngsters in coolness and
fighting judgment. As for the Flight
Commander himself, he, still a youth, may
fairly be called a veteran, for in that
battle he reached his 17th German victim.

"FIRST BLOOD" TO THE BRITISH.

The actual fighting lasted for a full
hour, from 5 to 6 o'clock, an extra-
ordinary time for such a thing, and dur-
ing all that hour our men fought tooth
(Continued on next column.)message announcing our rescue in such a
manner as to apprise all ships in the
vicinity of the possibility of finding some
of the other five boats. Captain Boni-
facie also left his course that afternoon
and proceeded to the north-west in the
hope of seeing some of the other boats.I earnestly hope that the other five
boats have been picked up, for I fear that
neither of the small accident boats had
much chance of surviving the weather I
experienced. At present I have not yet
regained fully the use of my hands and
feet, but hope to be fit again before
arrival in England, when I trust you
will honour me with appointment to
another ship.I conclude my report with an expres-
sion of sincere and deep gratitude to
Captain Paul Bonifacie and his officers
and crew of this s.s. *Venezia*, to whose
most generous kindness we owe a speedy
recovery from the effects of our exposure.
The doctor is an aged gentleman of 75
years, who most nobly exemplifies the
gallant spirit of French self-sacrifice.
He too, has done his utmost on our behalf.
Captain Chave has now quite recovered
from the effects of his exhausting experi-
ences, and his wish to be appointed to
another ship has been gratified.and nail. And the fight had lasted but a
few minutes when we drew first blood, and
an enemy machine which Captain A. had
attacked went down flames, with the wings
of one side shot away. Then it was
Lieutenant B.'s turn. He caught his
adversary at close range fairly, and the
German aeroplane went down turning
over and over as it fell straight down
11,000ft., leaving a trail of smoke behind.
Lieutenant C. scored next, his enemy's
machine spinning plumb down to where,
somewhere below the haze, it must have
crashed.Then, for a moment, it seemed that our
luck was turning. Lieutenant B.'s engine
gave out and he was "compelled to leave
the formation." It is a simple phrase,
but what it means is that, helpless, and
with engine still, the aeroplane dropped
out of the fight from 11,000ft. down to
3,000ft. It was a dizzying drop, and as
he fell an enemy, seeing him defenceless
and scenting easy prey, went after him.But other eyes were watching. Lieuten-
ant C saw his crippled comrade slip-
ping downward and saw the German
diving after. Quick as a flash he
followed, and before the German could do
his work the British aeroplane was almost
touching the tail of his machine, and in
another second the German turned clear
over in the air and then crashed nose fore-
most down into the abyss.Then, almost by a miracle, B's engine
caught its breath again. Once more the
machine was under control, and B, who
was one of those who were new to the
game, climbed up, rejoined formation.
Some 1,000ft. he had to climb, with the
baffled "Archies" flitting at him from
below, up into the inverted hell above,
where his four comrades were fighting
enemies who outnumbered them six to
one. Just as he "rejoined" another
German fell. It was A's second victim
of the day, and friend and foe alike saw
into the gulf.Then once again it seemed that a throw-
had gone against us, for, still under con-
trol but with flames bursting from its
reserve petrol tank, one of our machines
began to drop. Again an enemy, glimp-
sing an easy quarry, dived for the flaming
ruin as it fell, but, quicker than he, A
also dived, and while our crippled
machine, still belching flames, slid off,
with its nose set for home, the German,
mortally hit, dropped like a stone.It was just retribution. The unwritten
laws of this marvellous game prescribe
that no honourable fighter attacks an
enemy in flames. Such an enemy is out of
the fight, and has trouble enough for a
brave man. The German who dived for
our burning machine knew that he was
doing an unchivalrous thing, and it may
be that that knowledge unnerved him so
that he paid the penalty.

FLYING HOME IN FLAMES.

Strangely enough, our burning aero-
plane got home. I have seen the
wreckage, with the reserve petrol tank on
the roof bearing two bullet holes on one
side and great jagged tears on the other
where the bullets passed out. The whole
tank is scorched and crushed. The
flames had burned away the whole central
span of the upper plane. The thick re-
main spar was charred and burned
through, and two ribs were completely
severed and hung with loose blackened
ends. Yet, like a great blazing meteor,
it crossed our lines and came to earth,
not indeed at its own home, but on safe
and friendly ground; and as another air-
man said to me in admiration, "He made
a perfectly topping landing."Meanwhile, the wonderful fight was
drawing to the close. The British pilot,
Lieutenant D., emptied a belt from his
machine-gun into an enemy when so close
that his wings almost brushed the other's
rudder; and the enemy, turned turtle,
clear over on his back, and spouting out
a thick column of black smoke, went down.
Some of the enemy were already drag-
ging off, but our men were in no mood to
let them go. It is harder to get out of a
losing fight than it is to begin it, and
before the enemy mob could disentangle
itself from the battle two more of their
machines had gone to earth—one, his
third in the fight, falling to Lieutenant
C. and one to Lieutenant E.Then the last four of our machines, still
lords of the air, came home.
I have seen three of the machines,
counted their bullets, fingered the out-
wires, and seen the dents on spar and
propeller blade; but what, I think, has
amazed me most was the fact that yester-
day morning four of the aeroplanes, with
the same pilots and observers, had been out
again. One had brought home with him
some brand new scars from an anti-air-
craft gun.

THE TWO GERMAN "CIRCUSES."

There is good ground for believing that
the enemy fleet which was smashed up was
what is known as "von Bulow's circus."
There are two of these "circuses" in the
German Army, one commanded by Cap-
tain von Richthofen, and the other by
von Bulow each comprising from 24 to 30
machines (or that number take the air
together), which travel from German
aerodromes to aerodromes, staying, per-
haps, a week at each, for the purpose of
making spectacular flights and displaying
courage into the local flying men and
impressing the infantry on the spot. One
doubts if Saturday's performance can
have done much to brace up German
courage, and what one would like to know
is what the Germans say when they get
home from such a battlefield.The German airman nowadays in these
parts rarely tries to fight unless he has
odds of four to one or so in his favour.
The other day he sent up 12 machines to
attack one of our above one of its aero-
dromes. Our men got one of the 12, and
then came safely home. Again and again,
far out over his territory, we fight him
with three machines to 10 or a dozen, and
hardly ever does he cross our lines, except
as a party of three or four, which may
slip by our fighting men by hiding behind
clouds, and make a sudden raid on one
of our observation aeroplanes as it wheels
above the battlefield below, or hurriedly
dash for one of our kite balloons.

**THE WAR WILL NOT BE SETTLED BY
RUTHLESS SUBMARINING.**

This war is not going to be settled by the sinking of helpless neutral ships or the sending of women and children to the bottom of the sea by torpedoes or gunfire. It is to be settled by hard fighting, and, when it comes to hard fighting, neither America, Great Britain, nor France need fear measuring itself at any moment against those who have risen up against all which is just and true. Therefore look for a hot, no-holds-barred, no-quarter, no-light, easy, and unthinking confidence, but with firm faith, to the future of this war. It requires every man and woman.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

It is late afternoon, and the gro-

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

following statement to a representative of *The Times*:—

contrary, they will rejoice to see India politically progressing on constitutional

A FLAWLESS CHAIN OF ORGANIZATION.

great Empire, the most beneficent man-
kind has seen, under the rule of our gra-

ing and unloading of vessels at Basra.
every kind exist on an adequate scale.

THE FUTURE

great that it required thousands
sanatoriums and hundreds of in

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SHANGHAI "ANHUI" On 8th July, 11 P.M.
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SHANGHAI "SHANUNG" On 12th July, 4 P.M.
WUHAIBI and TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" On 13th July, Noon.
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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E. V. D. PARR.
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YOKOHAMA Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

"ATSUTA MARU" SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Ikeno 16,000

"HITACHI MARU" WED'AY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tominga 13,500

"IYO MARU" TUESDAY, 31st July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Takano 12,500

"CEYLON MARU" SATURDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tsuda 10,000

"JINSEN MARU" TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Nagaya 8,000

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TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERLA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perla Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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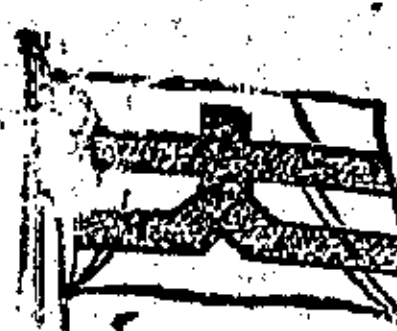
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JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Massawa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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